

Region 10 Tribal Newsletter



LETTER

Vol. XV No. 1
January 1, 2006

Work Shops and Conferences

April 24-27, 2006 9th National Mitigation & Conservation Banking Conference, Portland, OR See pg. 2

*Region 10 Tribal
Newsletter is published
Monthly at no charge*

To receive a copy call:

AK..Rob.....907/271-6323

ID..Arlene.....208/378-5749

OR..Don.....503/326-5015

WA..Alison....360/753-8185

Salmon 2100 Project*

The Salmon 2100 Project was founded on the premise that wild salmon in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and southern British Columbia are struggling to hang on as remnants of once flourishing species in small portions of their original range. Given current policy drivers and foreseeable trends, the long-term trajectory for wild salmon is downward. The Project has assembled 33 salmon scientists, policy analysts, and salmon advocates to answer the question:

What is it really going to take policy-wise to have wild salmon populations in significant,

sustainable numbers through 2100 in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and southern British Columbia?

The main purpose of the Salmon 2100 Project is to raise the overall rigor and reality of the dialogue, not to argue for or against saving wild salmon, nor for or against any particular policy prescription. The Salmon 2100 project leaders asked authors to develop realistic, effective, and straightforward policy prescriptions that allow policy makers and society to assess available and viable options. Some of them are radical, many of them are uncomfortable, all of them are still options that would only become policies if people explicitly choose to pursue them.

The conference will be a venue for presenting publicly a cross section of the policy prescriptions (the morning session) and an opportunity for government and non-

governmental salmon recovery leaders to respond to those policy prescriptions (the afternoon session).

William Ruckelshaus, chairman of the Salmon Recovery Funding Board for the State of Washington, will be the conference keynote speaker.

Contacts: Robert T. Lackey

lackey.robert@epa.gov

541/754-4607, Denise H. Lach

denise.lach@oregonstate.edu

541/737-5471, Sally L. Duncan

duncan.sally@epa.gov

541/754-4862, To Receive Registration Materials and the Program: Tyler G. Mintkeski
mintkeski.tyler@epa.gov
541/754-4350

RTOC

Regional Tribal Operations Committee quarterly meeting is scheduled for January 24-26 at EPA's Seattle offices. All Tribes in Region 10 are welcome to attend. (Please notify Mary Bell Austin by

e-mail, to ensure adequate seats and refreshments). For more information: Website: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/tribal.NSF> or austin.marybell@epa.gov.

National Mitigation & Conservation Banking Conference

The 9th National Mitigation & Conservation Banking Conference will be held on April 24-27, 2006, in Portland, OR. Features of the 2006 Conference include: Plenaries that address the new regulations; Interactive concurrent and plenary sessions offering banker, regulator and user perspectives; Stream Mitigation Banking Workshop; Field Trips; Regulator & Banker Forums; Banking Primer 101 Workshop; Exhibits & networking opportunities. Some scholarships available. More: <http://www.mitigationbankingconference.com>

Educational Grants

EPA requests proposals for the Environmental Education Grants Program (EEGP). EEGP supports environmental education projects that promote environmental stewardship and help develop aware and responsible students, teachers, and citizen. \$3 million is expected to be available and 150 awards are anticipated. For info: Diane Berger at 202/564-0451 or http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/grants_sol2006.html

Capacity Building Grants

All federally recognized Tribes, including Tribes in Alaska are eligible to request funding under the Brownfields State and Tribal Response Program. The Region's will be accepting requests until January 31, 2006. The goal of this funding is to ensure that tribal response programs include certain elements that help build program capacity to address and manage contaminated lands. Approximately \$50 million will be available nationally. Individual request may be made up to \$1.5 million to cover a one year project period. In Region 10, tribal requests have ranged from \$27, 000 to \$400,000. To learn more, read the guidance available at www.epa.gov/brownfields and refer to a model outline format for Region 10 located at <http://www.epa.gov/r10earth/> by clicking on Brownfields in the Index. Please contact the regional coordinator, Susan Morales at 206/553-7299 in advance of applying to discuss your interest and ideas.

Household Mold

“Controlling and Preventing Household Mold and Moisture Problems: Lessons Learned and Strategies for Disseminating Best Practices” is a report prepared for Congress that describes current residential mold and moisture research sponsored by HUD. A housing inspection manual with related software and training materials designed for environmental health specialists and code

inspectors was developed, as well as a culturally-specific asthma training program for the Native American community. This report also identifies the factors that make Native American housing more susceptible to mold and moisture problems, for which guides and training programs on mold prevention and detection have been developed, specifically for Native American audiences. A copy is available at: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/report040105.pdf> or call 800/245-2691

Smart Growth

EPA is seeking application from communities that want to develop in ways that meet environmental and other community goals. EPA will provide technical assistance to communities for implementing smart growth either through policy analysis or public participatory processes. All applications are due on January 6, 2006. Info: <http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/tehasst.htm>

Environmental Training Modules

The standard module uses a three-step process and a combination of case studies, exercises and other interactive methods to teach the fundamentals of a specific environmental management technique. Drawn from a broad range of organizations within the host country, both public and private, participants typically include representatives

from national, state and local governments and universities, trade associations and other non-governmental organizations. More:

<http://www.epa.gov/oia/techass/t/training/traincatalog.html>

Electric Truck Stops

EPA and Washington's Department of Ecology is setting up a trial project called "truck electrified parking". At three truck stops in Washington, 75 electrified parking spaces will be provided. Truck drivers will be able to plug into electric service pedestals at a cost of roughly \$1 per hour. That \$1 is a clear bargain over the \$3 per hour or more it costs for a truck to idle, something many truck drivers do during layovers for food or sleep because the engine provides them with power for heat, air conditioning, tv, microwaves, etc. Having access to an electrical source means the truck drivers can shut down their engines and instead plug in to get their electricity.

Nationally, estimates suggest that nearly a *billion gallons* of diesel are burned by idling rigs alone. In addition to costing the truckers a lot of money, all that burning diesel pours a lot of pollution into the air, contributing to respiratory health problems. On a worldwide scale, the burning of fossil fuels is closely linked to global warming, so any program that will reduce these emissions is an excellent one.

PAYT

Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) program has many resources that local governments can use, and the PAYT Web site has resources available to help local governments initiate a PAYT program. From increasing recycling rates and saving money to reducing waste and greenhouse gas emissions, PAYT is a flexible solution to difficult challenges of solid waste management that more than 6,000 municipalities in the United States have discovered. Info: <http://www.epa.gov/payt>

EPA Paper Recycling

Increased paper shredding due to identity theft concerns and privacy laws mandating document shredding is raising concerns among industry and EPA, who say it reduces the quality of recycled paper and could threaten a key agency goal to increase the rate of paper recycling under its **Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC)**.

Paper industry sources say shredding reduces the quality of recycled paper because it cuts paper into pieces so small that it damages the fiber. In addition, shredded paper often contains fragments of plastic, carbon paper and even photographs, which are difficult to remove and detect. Also, shredding paper creates "dust" which has no fiber value and creates housekeeping issues for mills.

One industry source says that while shredded paper is not currently refused by recyclers, paper mills are considering

segregating shredded paper and offering less money for shredded paper. "They will continue to buy, but buy at a lower cost," the source says. "Mills realize this is a growing trend and they are working on ways to deal with it. Right now it's kind of a nuisance."

Lead Hazards

The Passamaquoddy Pleasant Point Tribe of Maine has a tribal-based environmental protection Web site: <http://www.tbep.net> on products that were developed to educate children and their parents on lead hazards. You are free to browse and download any of these products. Also look at the Lead Tracker Teachers Manual at: <http://www.tbep.net/LEADTRACKER/index.htm>

Ozone Pollution

EPA has issued rules and guidance to state, local and tribal governments on how to develop plans to reduce ozone pollution in areas that do not meet EPA's health-based standards. The Phase 2 Ozone Implementation Rule outlines emission control and planning requirements for states to address as they develop their plans showing how they will reduce ozone pollution to meet the 8-hour ozone standard. The Phase 2 Rule requires states to demonstrate through modeling and non-attainment areas will attain the 8-hour standard as expeditiously as practicable. The rule also outlines new source review requirements for

areas not meeting the 8-hour standard. Info: <http://www.epa.gov/ozonedesignation>

New Lead Grants

The EPA is making funding available to prevent lead-based paint related poisoning in high-risk areas. Under a new competitive lead grant program, the agency will provide funding to communities having high rates of elevated blood-levels, as well as to communities where there are conditions associated with elevated blood-lead levels. This new grant program supports the federal goal to eliminate lead poisoning in children by 2010.

State and local governments, Indian Tribes and Tribal consortia, territories, institutions of higher learning and non-profit organizations are eligible to apply. Info:

<http://www.epa.gov/lead> or Enesta Jones at 202/564-7873.

Composting Programs

EPA's latest Tribal Waste Journal focusing on tribal composting programs is now in print and available on EPA's Web site: <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/tribal/pdf/twj-4.pdf> The journal highlights tribes that are making great strides in solid waste management through composting. You can read about how these tribes started their composting programs to divert waste, save on waste disposal costs, and nourish land and tradition.

Standards for Particles

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing revisions to its national air quality standards for fine particle pollution (also called fine particulate matter) and from some coarse particles. The proposed revisions include the significant strengthening of EPA's standards to protect the public from short-term exposure to high levels of fine particles. For inhalable coarse particles, or PM10-2.5, EPA is proposing a 24-hour standard of 70 micrograms per cubic meter. For more: <http://www.epa.gov/air/particles/actions.html>

Alcohol-related Fatalities

The National Safety Council and End Needless Death on Our Roadways, a private advocacy group, ranked the 50 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, by the percentage of fatal traffic accidents that involved alcohol in 2004.

50 th Alaska.....	30.69%
40 th Idaho.....	35.77%
14 th Oregon.....	43.64%
11 th Washington....	43.69%

Rhode Island had the highest percentages of fatalities at 50.60% while Utah had the lowest at 24.32%.

Restoring Wetlands

The EPA has issued guidelines for state, tribal, and local officials to reduce non-point source pollution through protection and restoration of wetland and riparian areas. The document issued Nov. 3 describes practices that state, tribal, and local program

managers can adopt to reduce non-point source pollution from surface water and groundwater, which impairs wetlands and riparian buffers.

<http://pubs.bna.com/ip/BNA/den.nsf/is/a0blz2g7j8>

Air Quality Training

The Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals at North Arizona University (ITEP/NAU) Jan. 31-Feb3, is offering Educational Outreach for air Quality Professionals, Level 1, Lawrence, KS. As with most ITEP courses, ITEP will pay participants' travel and lodging as well as reimburse them for their per diem expenses. For more: Todd Barnell at 928/523-3940 or www.nau.edu/itep

Tribal Renewable Energy

The Financial Opportunities from the Western Regional Office, Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) provides financial opportunities for tribes on the web site. The program provides financial and technical assistance to tribes for feasibility studies and shares the cost of implementing sustainable renewable energy installations on tribal lands.

<http://www.eere.energy.gov/financing/tribes.html>

Urban Runoff Pollution

EPA has released "National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas." The comprehensive 512-page guidance will help local

governments and others protect water resources from polluted runoff that can result from everyday activities and urban development. It will also help municipalities and other regulated entities implement Phase I and Phase II Stormwater Permit Programs. More: <http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm>

Water Bill Up?

The NUS Consulting Group, an energy and telecommunications consultant, found the average price of water in the U. S. jumped by 3.5% over a one-year period from July 2004 to July 2005. The survey included 51 water systems located in the U. S. The highest price paid for water was in Huntington, W.V., a city of more than 54,000, where residents paid \$5.49 per 1,000 gal.

On the flip side of the \$5-plus rate in the town of Greenville, Miss, Population more than 41,000, where residents pay \$.80 per 1,000 gal.

Overall, the average cost of water in the U.S. is \$2.34 per 1,000 gal. Including the related sewer costs, the NUS survey found the national average rose 5.3% per 1,000 gal from July 2004.

PEER Center

PEER stands for **Public Entity EMS (environmental management system) Resource Center** and provides a broad array of information and tools to help public entities understand and adopt environmental management

systems (EMSs) for their operations. The PEER Center is a collaboration between the EPA and the **Global Environmental and Technology Foundation (GETF)**. In addition, a number of organizations around the country called EMS Local Resource Centers, or PEER Centers, are reaching out to local governments to help them adopt EMSs. They invite you to take advantage of the rich array of information offered by the PEER Center and see for yourself how and EMS can help your organizations. Info: <http://www.peercenter.net>

Protect Drinking Water

EPA has finalized two related drinking water protection rules: one that reduces the risk of disease-causing microorganisms from entering water supplies, and the other that requires water systems to limit the amount of potentially harmful "disinfection byproducts" (DBPs) that end up in drinking water. For more: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/disinfection>

Pen Pal Wanted

I am a Native American (Cheyenne & Pottawatomie). I am deployed in Iraq for 1 year. I would like to have some Native pen-pals to write. I am a sergeant from Colorado: SGT Roy W. Matsapto, HHT 2/3 ACR, Camp Sykes, APO, AE. 09379.

Home Heating Fuel

January natural gas futures increased to \$15.10 per million British thermal units before

settling at \$14.994, an increase of 9 percent, on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman said that production in the Gulf Coast area is unlikely to full recover from this year's hurricanes until next summer.

Manure to Power

The same cow that brings you a glass of milk in the morning could soon be powering the refrigerator that keeps your milk cold.

By this time next year, the waste from 5,000 Snohomish county dairy cows could be churned to produce enough electricity to power up to 600 homes. A partnership of farmers, tribes and environmentalist signed the last contract needed to being building the poop-to-power plant that they have been working on for three years.

Their aim is to save the county's struggling dairies to allowing them to increase milk production, to protect salmon by keeping cow dung out of streams and rivers, and reduce harmful emissions of methane.

All this, and the cow's manure will produce enough clean, green electricity to pay for it all, and them some.

Qualco energy is a nonprofit partnership involving Tualco Valley dairy farmers, the Tulalip Tribes and Northw3est Chinook Recover, a Monroe-based Environmental group.

Standards for Particles

The Environmental Protection Agency is proposing revisions

to its national air quality standards for fine particle pollution (also called fine particulate matter) and from some coarse particles. The proposed revisions include the significant strengthening of EPA's standards to protect the public from short-term exposure to high levels of fine particles. For inhalable coarse particles, or PM10-2.5, EPA is proposing a 24-hour standard of 70 micrograms per cubic meter. For more: <http://www.epa.gov/air/particles/actions.html>

Control Arsenic

EPA has released a set of user-friendly multimedia products to help small drinking-water utilities meet new regulations to control arsenic. The tools will provide owners and operators with information

to guide them in making treatment decisions. Kits including all of the new arsenic tools will be provided to EPA's state and technical assistance partners for distribution to public water systems affected by the arsenic regulation. For more: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/arsenic>

Protect Drinking Water

EPA has finalized two related drinking water protection rules: one that reduces the risk of disease-causing microorganisms from entering water supplies, and the other that requires water systems to limit the amount of potentially harmful "disinfection byproducts" (DBPs) that end up in drinking water. For more: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/disinfection>

OREGON

A panel of the Oregon Department of environmental quality unanimously approved a 180-day rule that will require automakers to meet the California emission standards starting with model year 2009 vehicles.

The California regulations are expected to reduce carbon emissions by 30% over the next 25 years. Although the policy only dictates a reduction in emissions, it in essence forces automakers to manufacture vehicles for those states with higher fuel economy standards—a change that will add about \$1000 to the cost of the vehicles.